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From the New York Post.

## FEDERAL ABUSE OF LITERARY MEN.

We have often had it in our minds to animadver upon the extreme narrowness of spirit which denies to literary men the due need of their labors on account of their political opinions. This illiberal spirit has lately manifested itself in several flagrant instances, which a correspondent has enumerated in the article which follows.

### MALIGNITY OF THE WHIGS.

Many whig papers and whig orators have given to political controversy, of late, a littleness and malignity heretofore unknown. This has chiefly been directed against those members of the democratic party who chance to be respected or distinguished for their literary attainments or religious character. Some of the most distinguished writers of our country, it is well known, lean to the democratic side, and no sooner does any indication of a liberal spirit appear in their writings than the whig press unites in a general effort to strip them of their well-earned literary laurels. Authors, whose admirable productions these self-same editors have praised for years, are suddenly discovered to be destitute of talent and knowledge. Men whose characters have commanded the highest respect for professional superiority and moral worth, no sooner avow themselves to be friends of democracy than every occasion is seized to ridicule their religious character and destroy the estimation in which they have been held as men of sound judgment and learning.

The reader of these remarks will readily call to mind numerous instances which show the peculiar malignity we allude to. Mr. Cooper had done honor to our country by his productions. All Europe, as well as America, acknowledged him to be one of the leading writers of fiction of the present age, and he was, by general consent, placed by the side of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Cooper returned to his native land, whose character he had so nobly defended when abroad. He boldly raised his voice in defense of patriotism and truth—not in the spirit of a partisan, but with the dignity of a philosopher, defending the principles of our government, for which foreign observation had increased his attachment. The universal whig press raised its hue and cry: it attacked, not Mr. Cooper's political pamphlet or principles, but his literary and personal character—it struggled to tear from his brow the wreath of fame which his country was proud to see him wear; it slandered his productions, decried his genius, condemned his principles, contradicted his observations, and resorted to every foul artifice to degrade his literary and personal character. It copied and hawked about the despicable slanders of English Tory periodicals; indeed, this garbage is always like cordial to the whig taste. Was Mr. Cooper an editor or a candidate for office? Oh no—a private citizen, who simply dared, in a free country, to express his political sentiments! Fortunately, his firmness of character is too great to suffer any annoyance from the contemptible and fiendish spirit of partisanship.

Mr. Cooper is but one of a long list who have been assailed with equal virulence. Was there not a time when the pen of William Leggett had raised for him an enviable reputation as a man of letters? Was he not regarded as one of the most vigorous, copious and attractive writers of the day? How his literary laurels were scorched and malediced by whig rancor, the moment he advanced as a champion for the cause of man. Vain bitterness! The noble genius of this champion has yet a victory in store, if his life be spared, which shall confound his enemies. The writer of this knows him only through his writings, but feels sure that his mind cannot long remain inactive.

Washington Irving is now suspected of democracy. Had he accepted the nomination for Mayor it would have been discovered suddenly by the entire whig press that he has neither genius nor learning. One of the whig journals threatened him, in advance, with the loss of his literary reputation should he become the democratic candidate.

Mr. Paulding must be subjected to the same rancorous abuse—the same persevering, malignant, ungenerous and dastardly series of sneers, attacks, insinuations, and falsehoods which have been heaped upon Cooper and Leggett.

This spirit is not peculiar to New York. Mr. Bancroft, of Massachusetts, the Historian of the United States, was attacked with the concentrated malice of whig intolerance. His religious character was made the subject of especial abuse. Even in the Monthly Magazine, devoted to whiggery and literature, in this city, he was jeered as the "Reverend Mr. Bancroft,"

and pronounced insane. Now it was well known that Mr. Bancroft never was a clergyman—though if he had been, it would be no disgrace, as it certainly is not to the Reverend Edward Everett, now Governor of Massachusetts, who was once pastor of a church.

The same peculiar bitterness was poured out upon the head of Mr. Alexander H. Everett, confessedly one of the best scholars in Amer-

ica, and pronounced insane. Now it was well known that Mr. Bancroft never was a clergyman—though if he had been, it would be no disgrace, as it certainly is not to the Reverend Edward Everett, now Governor of Massachusetts, who was once pastor of a church.

Waiving this, and granting it to be a violation of the law which God has ordained between man and man, and granting, also, that it is our duty to labor for its removal, I design merely to inquire what are the limits, within which our efforts, for the accomplishment of this purpose are to be restricted.

Our duty, on this subject, must, I think, be either as citizens of the United States, or as human beings, under law, to God.

1. I think it evident, that, as citizens of the United States, we have no power, whatever, either to abolish slavery in the Southern States, or to do any thing of which the direct intention is to abolish it. Whatever power we possess, as citizens of the United States, is conferred upon us by the constitution. This power is not conferred upon us by that instrument, and therefore it does not exist.

But this instrument has not merely a positive, it has also a negative power. It not only grants certain powers, but it expressly declares that those not enumerated are not granted. Thus,

it enacts that all "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved, to the States, respectively, or to the people." Now, the abolition of slavery being a power not con-

ferred, it is, by this article, expressly withheld.

Whatever power we may, therefore, have over slavery, as citizens of the several States, within our limits, respectively, we have none, as citizens of the United States.

The majority of the people in the United States, have, in this respect, no power over the minority; for the minority has never conceded to them this power.

See the article which has been heaped upon Mr. Gouge's History of Banking, a work which, though not strictly methodical, comprises more facts and sound views, than any whig

author has published on the same subject for the last twenty years.

Mr. Forrest has dared to appear on a public

occasion before the democracy. We shall see

—we have in fact already seen—the hell-bounds of party forthwith let loose upon his good

name as an acer and a patriot and a gentle-

man.

Of late the spitefulness of the whig press has been directed toward Mr. Butler. He has

lived from childhood in the midst of one, of

the people of the United States, in favor

of its abolition; still it would not alter the

case. That one State would be as free to abolish it, or not to abolish it, as it is now.

This is a question which has never been sub-

mitted to the majority of the citizens of these

United States, and, therefore, the citizens of the

United States, as citizens, have nothing to do

with it.

The same thing is evident, from the most cursory view of the circumstances under which the Constitution was formed. Previously to the revolution, each of these States was an independent colony; constituted into a district

government, by charter from the British

crown. Each colony was a government as dis-

tant from every other, as though it had been a

thousand miles distant from all the rest; as

distant, in fact, as are the different West In-

dia Islands from each other, or as any of the

West India Islands, from the colony of Cana-

da, of New Zealand, or of Bombay. They all

held of the British crown, but were all inde-

pendent of each other, and the only bond of

union by which they were connected together,

was, that they were all subjects to the

same king, and all acknowledged the ultimate

authority of the constitutional laws of the em-

pire.

When the independence of these colonies was

established, this link, which bound each of them

to the mother country, and thus indirectly to

each other, was severed. They became inde-

pendent States, having, each one for itself, pow-

er to make peace or war, or to form alliances,

offensive and defensive, with what foreign State

soever they severally chose. While in this con-

dition, it is manifest that no State had any pow-

er whatever over any other State. Any one

might have established slavery, or have abolis-

hed it, and no other one would have imagined

that, in so doing, it was liable to any control

from any other, or from all the rest; any more

than from Canada, Austria, Russia, or the Sand-

wich Islands.

Under these circumstances, they chose, of

their own sovereign will, to form a confederate

government. In the formation of this govern-

ment, each State, or the people of each State,

mutually agreed to cede certain powers to

the whole, and to submit the ultimate decision

of certain questions to the majority of the

whole people represented by their Senators and

Representatives in Congress. What they have

thus submitted to the decision of the majority,

and nothing else, can be decided by the majori-

ty. What has not been submitted remains pre-

cisely as it was before, in the power of the citi-

zens of the several States; and the citizens of

the United States have no more to do with it,

than they have with the affairs of Iceland.

The principle, in this case, is the same as

that which governs partnerships. If twenty

men put into common stock, each a thousand

dollars, on condition that the whole, for certain

purposes, shall be controlled by a majority of

the proprietors, or of such persons as they may

appoint, then the majority has a concerted right

to control that property for those purposes. But

that is all their power. They have no control

over another dollar of the property of any pro-

prietor, nor have they a right to control it for

any other purposes than those for which it was

placed.

Still less have they a right to control it for

any other purposes than those for which it was

placed.

But these arguments would lead.

And it is evident that the consideration which

would bear upon the one, would have no bear-

ing, whatever, upon the other. Whether mur-

der or not a crime, must be shown from

the temper of heart which indicates, and

from the results to which, if unpunished, it

might lead.

But these arguments would lead.

The right or wrong, the innocence or guilt of

slavery, is not the question here to be discussed.

Waiving this, and granting it to be a violation of the law which God has ordained between man and man, and granting, also, that it is our duty to labor for its removal, I design merely to inquire what are the limits, within which our efforts, for the accomplishment of this purpose are to be restricted.

Our duty, on this subject, must, I think, be either as citizens of the United States, or as hu-

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From the Globe.  
FAMILIAR DIALOGUES,  
BETWEEN A MERCHANT AND A FARMER.

No. 6.

*Farmer.* Well, Squire, your bank has resumed specific payments, I understand.

*Merchant.* Yes, we have resumed.

*F.* Now didn't you tell me and all my neighbors who came to your store to buy goods, that the State banks never could or would resume, until Congress established a Bank of the United States to regulate them?

*M.* Yes, I told you so.

*F.* The actual resumption of the State banks without the establishment of a Bank of the United States, proves that you were mistaken in that opinion, does it not?

*M.* I suppose it does.

*F.* I hope, then, you will give up that argument in favor of a National Bank.

*M.* I don't know.

*F.* And you told me you had to give ten per cent to get New York funds to pay for goods, and that things would never be better until a Bank of the United States was established to regulate domestic exchanges, did you not?

*M.* Yes, I did.

*F.* How much do you have to give for New York funds, now?

*M.* One per cent.

*F.* So domestic exchanges are regulated without a Bank of the United States, are they not?

*M.* They have come down.

*F.* There goes another of your great arguments in favor of a National Bank. Did you not tell us that commerce was dead, and would never revive without we had a United States Bank?

*M.* Yes, I did.

*F.* Is not commerce fast reviving, and becoming very active?

*M.* Yes.

*F.* So, there goes another of your arguments in favor of such a bank.

Did you not tell us that the price of produce was coming down, and that we should soon get nothing for our wheat, corn, and cattle unless a Bank of the United States was established?

*M.* I suppose I did.

*F.* Are not wheat, corn, and cattle higher than ever?

*M.* Yes, higher than I have known them for many years.

*F.* So, there goes another of your arguments in favor of a National Bank.

Did you not tell us that a vast number of laboring people were out of employment, and never would get any thing to do, until a Bank of the United States should be established?

*M.* Such was my opinion.

*F.* Are they not all now employed that choose to be, and at high wages, too?

*M.* Yes, I believe it is so.

*F.* So there goes another argument in favor of a National bank.

Did you not tell us the Government could never get along without a Bank of the United States?

*M.* Yes, I told you so.

*F.* Well, has it not got along without such a bank every since 1833; and has it not got along without the help of any bank since May, 1838; and do not the Treasury and the Post Office Departments collect and disburse millions of dollars a year, without unusual difficulty or trouble?

*M.* They say so.

*F.* Well, there goes another of your great arguments in favor of a National Bank.

Now, I should like to know, Squire, what arguments you have left in favor of a Bank of the United States.

*M.* We want a general currency to accommodate travellers. If you start on a journey with notes of the States banks, you can scarcely go a hundred miles until you get beyond the circle of their circulation, and they won't pass. The notes of the Bank of the United States were as good as silver everywhere.

*F.* Is not gold as good every where as the notes of a Bank of the United States can be?

*M.* I suppose it is.

*F.* Here, then, is "a general currency to accommodate travellers," without a Bank of the United States; is there not?

*M.* But gold cannot be had every where in sufficient quantities.

*F.* You must admit, however, that the quantity of gold coin in the country is constantly increasing, and that they are steadily diffusing themselves among the banks and the people. There is scarcely a bank which has not more or less of them. I understand your bank has a considerable quantity of gold. Has it not?

*M.* Yes; we have a hundred thousand dollars or more, but we do not pay it out.

*F.* Don't pay it out to persons who are going on journeys, and want it to pay their expenses?

*M.* No; it is more convenient to keep than silver, besides we do not mean to be instrumental in obviating any of the inconveniences the people feel from the want of a National Bank.

*F.* Indeed! So, although you enjoy special privileges, upon consideration that you will accommodate the people, you will not accommodate them unless they surrender their independence, adopt your opinions, and follow the policy you dictate!

I'll tell you what, Squire, there is a way to make you shell out your gold, whether you will it or not.

*M.* Indeed! I should like to see you try it.

*F.* We can do it by making runs on you until you become accommodating.

*M.* That would be monstrous!

*M.* There is not gold enough in the country to supply the banks and meet the wants of the people.

*F.* Perhaps there is not now gold enough in the country; but there soon will be.

*M.* Southern gold mines supply a million or two every year, and almost all of the many millions of dollars brought into the country within the last few years, is gold. You cannot deny that the quantity of gold in the country has greatly increased since the passage of the gold bill.

*M.* That cannot be denied. Formerly, we never saw a gold piece; now we see such pieces almost every day; but still there is not enough to make gold the only legal tender.

*F.* I am told that gold is the only legal tender for considerable sums in France and England, and in most European countries, and I have no doubt it would have been better for the people if it had been so here; but that is not what I am contending for. All I insist on is, that if the banks will not afford the people all reasonable accommodations in this respect, the people may make them do it, by concert among themselves. The banks, if they will, may render any change unnecessary; but if they force an inconvenience on the people, and use that as an argument in favor of a National Bank, the people have a right to remove the inconvenience by the more simple and constitutional process of forcing these privileged institutions to shell out all their specie—gold and silver.

*M.* I have no doubt that our bank will pay gold whenever any of our citizens may want it to pay travelling expenses.

*F.* Very well; then our citizens can get as good a general currency to travel upon as the notes of a Bank of the United States. Can they not?

*M.* Yes—no doubt of it.

*F.* Then, there goes another of your arguments in favor of a National Bank; and if all the other State banks will not be equally just and liberal, the people have only to make them so by law; for the people are the Government in this country.

*M.* Well, but you cannot as safely send a gold coin in a letter as a bank note, and it would be a great convenience if there were a bank furnishing a general currency for remittance.

*F.* Do you send bank notes of any sort by letter to New York to pay for your goods; or would you do it if there were a general paper currency?

*M.* No; that was the old way of doing business; but since our bank has commenced dealing in domestic exchange, I find it more safe and convenient to buy of them a bill of exchange on the bank they do business with in New York. The postage is less, and I avoid all risk.

*F.* So your State bank furnishes you a kind of paper for remittance which you prefer to United States Bank notes?

*M.* Why yes; it is more convenient, and the risk is less.

*F.* And after that you are willing to pay the difference of exchange?

*M.* Yes, certainly.

*F.* Well, there goes your last argument in favor of a National Bank. What is for your interest, is for every man's interest. It is every man's interest to go to a bank or banker and buy a bill of exchange, when he has money to remit, rather than enclose bank notes, unless the sum be small and the distance short, when the notes of State banks answer the purposes as well as any. And are there not ten places now where bills of exchange can be had, to one as this business was formerly managed?

*M.* I suppose there are. Before the depots were removed in 1833, very few of the State banks dealt in exchange, and we all had to go to the branches of the United States Bank; but after that event, most of the State banks entered into that business, and exchange could be had in ten places for one. The business was mostly broken up by the suspension of payment by the banks; but they are all going into it again.

*F.* Cannot your bank furnish exchange as low as the United States Branch Bank ever did?

*M.* Yes, lower, and make money by it. But the Branch did not furnish it as low as they might have done.

*F.* Indeed! Then, in consequence of their monopoly, they made you pay more than they ought to have done.

*M.* I think so.

*F.* And you are in favor of restoring this monopoly which taxed you unreasonably to make an extravagant dividend for its stockholders?

*M.* But I put higher prices upon my goods to make it up.

*F.* Just so—it comes out of the labor and sweat of the farmer at last. You sold your goods to us at higher prices, and made us pay the extravagant rate of exchange which the United States bank took out of you. If this is not an argument why you should be opposed to a National Bank, it is an excellent one why WE should.

*M.* To tell you the truth, I care less about a Bank of the United States than I did, because I see how we can get along very well without it; but I am opposed to your Sub-Treasury plan.

*F.* I am glad to hear you are getting to care little about a National Bank. I hope that upon a little more experience, which is the safest teacher, you will not be so much opposed to the Sub-Treasury, as you call it.

*M.* But I have no time to argue further to-day. Exit.

*M. (solus.)* The Sub-Treasury—I shouldn't care a fig about it, if I did not want to make money as a bank stock-holder, by lending out the public funds on interest; and make money as a merchant or a speculator, by borrowing them occasionally when I can get good bargains.

From the Globe.

FALSE CREDIT SYSTEM.

A Mississippi editor observes: "At the ensuing fall and spring terms, the people of this State will have an immense debt to pay—we forbear to name our estimate of the amount—they cannot pay it; and if the demand be persisted in, nine-tenths of them must be turned out of house and home, particularly in the great central cities."

A pretty commentary this upon the vaunted "credit system" of Messrs. Tallmadge and Whitney. Does it not cause the blood to rush to the heart and cheek of every American citizen when he reads the above account? Here are "nine-tenths of the people" of a State—a State, too, of as high-minded citizens as any in Union—in the hands of the sheriff! What is political freedom to the man with bankruptcy before him, and the jail to the end of the prospect? Imagine, for one moment, the anxiety, apprehension and despair produced by such a state of things; the temptations to dishonesty, the wear and tear of feeling; the inevitable loss of happiness; peace of mind gone forever.

And yet with all these evils stirring us in the face, may, already fallen upon us, there are men so deaf to the counsels of sad experience, so blind to the true interests and happiness of our country, as to strive with all their might for such a system fraught with, nay, which actually has produced, such extensive misery!

War, famine, pestilence, in succession, or even combined, could not inflict upon a nation more wide-spread and enduring calamities. No tranquility of mind; no security of possession; no reliance upon prosperity; no confidence between man and man; no social or political liberty; no personal or corporate integrity can co-exist with such a state of things. The very elements of human society are disorganized; suspicion pervades the whole community; man preys upon his brother; sordid avarice and dishonest adventure alone can thrive, and the blessings which freedom ought and can bestow, are sacrificed to a system which has been permitted to grow up under our institutions, and which is altogether adverse to their purity, nay, their permanent existence.

This is a subject which rises far above the political combinations of the day; which appeals to the heart and principles of every honorable man. It is a question whose moral and social bearing is even more important, if possible, than its political aspect. It is a question which appeals to the conscience, the religious scruples of every one who has not lost all respect for morals, all sympathy for his fellow man. This is the mere prelude to our comment upon this pregnant paragraph. In a future number we may show how these debts were contracted, whose "demand if persisted in, will cause nine tenths of the inhabitants of Mississippi to be turned out of house and home."

We hope for the sake of a State which we estimate so highly, that there is some exaggeration in this melancholy account; yet, still, with all due allowance, a condition of things indicated which is most lamentable, and causes the heart to shudder at the calamities inflicted by this falsely-named "credit system."

From the Age.

ILLEGAL VOTES.

A portion of the federalists ascribe their defeat to illegal votes thrown in those sections of the State which are strongly Democratic and particularly in the County of Waldo, which it is asserted threw more votes than it could possibly throw legally and fairly. These charges of fraudulent voting in the County of Waldo, were so confidently and loudly made, that a gentleman of great accuracy in figures, made a calculation upon the subject, which completely demonstrates, that if violations of the election laws were committed anywhere, and by any body, in will cause nine tenths of the inhabitants of Mississippi to be turned out of house and home.

We hope for the sake of a State which we estimate so highly, that there is some exaggeration in this melancholy account; yet, still, with all due allowance, a condition of things indicated which is most lamentable, and causes the heart to shudder at the calamities inflicted by this falsely-named "credit system."

Aye, there's the rub. The federalists

nebec & not in the Democratic county of Waldo.

If the proportion of votes to the population, had been as great throughout the State as it was in the County of Kennebec, the aggregate vote

would have exceeded 92,000, whereas it actually falls a little short of 90,000. "The enormous increase of votes," so loudly harped upon as evidence of frauds committed by the democratic party, is actually exhibited in Kennebec to a greater relative extent, than in all the other

Counties. We hope the federal party will take care hereafter, not to start topics of discussion, which, in the end, will redound only to their own confusion.

From the Boston Advocate.

THE ATLAS AND DEMOCRACY.

The result of the election in Maine has already worked wonders. It has produced a trembling and shaking in the federal party throughout New England. In this city, the effect has been tremendous. It has indeed lead the Atlas to change its whole political course—or to pretend to change it—and come out in favor of democracy! In summing up the causes that led to the defeat of the federal party in Maine in yesterday's paper, the editor says:—

"The Tory party, for some ten or twelve long years, by a culpable negligence and folly on the part of its opponents, has been suffered to assume and to use the name and title of the Democratic party. The tories have been allowed to hold themselves out as the exclusive

friends of the people and of popular rights." The Maine election has opened the eyes of the Atlas; it says :

"Those may sneer who choose at appeals to popular sympathies, and to the popular imagination, but it is only by means like these, that masses of men, whether great or small, are ever brought to act together; and in our opinion the feelings and sympathies, or if you will, the passions and prejudices of the many, are quite as

insane with joy on account of their meagre victory, passed by them unnoticed. When Gov. Kent in defiance of federal promises commenced the work of proscription for opinion's sake, there was in our party no complaint. Those to whom the knife of reform was applied murmured not. "They died and made no sign." Our friends were never disheartened or dispirited. They went to work with confidence in their cause, and have achieved a victory which well repays their efforts."

From the Eastern Argus.  
THE DIFFERENCE.

The federal papers during the canvass were hot as mustard could make them. They literally breathed fire and smoke. Now that the contrast has terminated, they are mild "as a summer's morning" and soothed as, "mother's milk."

Defeat has corrected all their asperities of temper, and they exhibit the quietude of fixed despair. The "Old Purloid" has already lapsed into its former dulness. Its bravado spirit has subdued, its fire all quenched. Like a volcano burnt out, it can only emit an occasional puff of smoke, which serves to show its former character and present state.

We are told that the character of the federal party through the State has experienced a similar change. Those who were loudest in the line of political strife are now the meekest of the meek. They have changed the Lion to the Lamb—and now roar gently as sucking calves.

What the state of things would have been, had federal bullying and blustering been crowned with a federal victory, the imagination cannot conceive or perfectly describe. The scenes of last year would have been reacted with all the improvements which one year's reign could have suggested. The democracy would have been trampled in the dust and made to feel the iron heel of federalism. Craven as they are in

evening direct our steps through those pros' paragraph you have selected is not a correct re-  
menades where the ladies move; we shall find part of what I said on that occasion. The ve-  
shops filled with purchasers, and heaps piled by next sentence does, to my mind, show that  
on heaps of satins, silks and other rich goods, which the report could not be correct, and having ex-  
have been displayed to the fair customers during the day. In the evening, if we extend our obser-  
vation, we shall find that every place of amuse-  
ment is well filled, and that our public houses  
are crowded. We say that this argues a healthy  
state of things, and when we find it so, we like  
to make it known to our grumbling neighbors,  
to smooth their wrinkles and make them more  
comfortable under their unfortunate hypo-  
condriacal fever, for there will always be a few  
miserable beings in society who will never be  
able to see the glad sun of prosperity, shine  
it ever so brilliantly and full upon them.

Boston Post.

**Very Good.**—A friend of ours happened on business in Boston, near the Maine election. He fell in company with a Boston federalist, who not knowing his political views, immediately commenced divulging the secrets of the management of the Boston federalists to defeat the democracy of Maine. "There will be a severe contest (said he) in Maine, but we have outmaneuvered the Democrats. We have sent home from as far south as Charleston. From 1500 to 2000 Maine tars have been sent home to vote; these Maine tars know something; they are not like the N. Y. tars who scarcely know their right hand from their left; their votes tell, as the democrats know nothing about it." On Thursday after the election, our friend met the Boston gentleman again, and enquired of him what had become of his Maine tars?—"They are all tar-tars," said he, "and I believe I stretched the story a little, when conversing with you the other day. I don't think we sent home so many—but it is my honest opinion that every d—l of those we did send voted against us.—*Hartford Times*.

**Vermont—The Result.**—We copy the following from the *Montpelier Patriot*, of September 17:

We have returns for Governor from 134 towns, which we have collected and revised with considerable care, especially sifting and correcting those contained in our last. It may be proper to remark that we have taken the vote for Congress in 12 towns in Franklin county to make out this number, giving Jenison the votes of both Allen and Briggs, and assigning those of Mr Smith to Bradley, which, it is believed, will vary a little from the actual result—not 20 votes. The vote for Governor and Congress, so far as we have been able to compare them, fully warrant this conclusion. In 184 towns Jenison has 20,148—Bradley 16,130—Jenison's majority 4018. The number of votes cast will doubtless exceed those of last year, but the gain will be about the same to each—nothing to brag of any way.

We had returns for Representatives, in our last, from 138 towns, which send 56 democrats and 83 federalists. We add to our list, this week 87 towns, which return 21 democrats and 66 federalists; making the representation stand, so far, 77 democrats 148 federalists.

The Senate stands precisely as it did last year; 20 federalists and 10 democrats. We have lost three in Orange and gained one in Franklin (Mr Hubbard) one in Chittenden (Mr Chittenden) and one in Bennington (Mr Robinson.)

**Fourth District.**—We have what purports to be full returns from this District in the St Albans (fed.) *Messenger*, as follows—Smith (dem) 4,100; Allen 3,703 and Briggs 367 (both fed.)—Scattering 45; which gives S. 397 majority over A. and 30 over A. and B., but makes him fall behind A., B. and C. 15 votes. This is positively too bad. Other accounts and reports say that Smith is elected by a small majority—some say 6 and others 8 votes. Nothing but the official canvass can settle the question, the contest is so close."

Eastern Argus.

From the *Portland Standard*.

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**

London papers to the 15th have been received at New York. Prices of Cotton had not much varied—though the demand was somewhat relaxed. The demand for money was increased—the rates of discount had advanced from 2 3-4 to 3 1-2 per cent.

The following correspondence, which explains itself, had passed between Mr. O'Connell and the American Minister.

23 Portland Place, Aug. 9.

Sir:—My attention has been called to the publication, in the last *Spectator*, of a speech which purports to have been delivered by you at a public meeting in Birmingham, in which you are reported to have used the following language in relation to myself: "I believe their very ambassador here, is a slave-breeder, one of those beings who rear up slaves for the purpose of traffic. Is it possible that America would send here a man who traffics in blood, and who is a disgrace to human nature?"

I desire to know from you whether this is a correct report of what you said on that occasion, and with that view address to you this communication.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

A. STEVENSON.

To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., &c.

16, Pall Mall, Aug. 10.

Sir:—In consequence of your letter of yesterday's date, I examined the report of my speech at Birmingham, in the *Spectator* of the 14th inst. and have no hesitation in saying that

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very ob't servt.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

23 Portland Place, Aug. 11, 1838.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of last evening, in answer to the one from myself of the preceding day. Presuming that you intended your reply as a disavowal of the offensive expressions contained in that part of your reported speech which had allusion to myself, and to which your attention has been called, I am satisfied with the answer you have given. As an incorrect report of your speech has been made public through the press, I beg to inform you that I deem it due to myself that the correspondence which has taken place, should also be published.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.

A. STEVENSON.

To D. O'Connell, Esq., &c.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, October 2, 1838.

It is difficult to say whether the federalists are depressed by their recent defeat in this State, or by the signs of returning prosperity which are every where exhibited. The favorable season and bountiful crops have been so many disaster to them, in a political point of view. These prophets of evil find their predictions falsified one after another, and in vain have they invoked to their aid famine, pestilence and distress. Misfortune to the country is prosperity to their party. Some men have been weak enough to join the federal party from being persuaded into the belief that the pressure in the money market was the source of all the evils they felt or fancied, and that this was caused by the acts of the Administration—that times never could become good again until democracy was abased, and federalism exalted—

that a federal administration and a National Bank were necessary to the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and the revival of business. Bad seasons and short crops have been occasioned by the specie circular, and the want of a National Bank, if one may believe

federal newspapers, and so little regard is paid to com-

mon sense and daily experience, that we have heard

of men of respectability, and of sense, when they choose to exercise it, so imbued with the stale cast of their party,

as to say that the present hard times among the farmers were owing to the derangement of the currency.—

When pressed to say in what the hard times consisted,

they admit what no one can deny—that the crops, taken

together, are unusually abundant—that all which the

farmer has to sell, meets with a ready sale, and com-

mands a high price. Nor is the price of the few things

which the farmer has to buy, proportionably high. If

then, these are hard times for the farmer, we know not,

or when, he is to expect good times. Indeed,

these complaints come from political breakers, who, dis-

heartened and enraged by defeat, predict the distress

they hope for, while the industrious farmer is grateful

for the blessings he receives and rejoices in the plen-

ary harvest which rewards his toil—and satisfied with

the profits derived from his industry. Every day's ex-

perience is giving the lie to the gloomy predictions of

federal politicians, who hoped to triumph in the misfor-

tunes of the community. The banks have resumed specie payments—business is active—the laborer finds em-  
ployment, and good wages—the crops are good and pri-  
ces high, all in spite of the predictions, and may we not  
add, of our opponents. Federalism sinks as the  
country rises. Democracy triumphs when the country prospers. The efforts of disappointed politicians to cre-  
ate and continue distress, have been defeated by the ac-  
tivity and intelligence of the people, and the lesson has  
been learned, that so far from a National Bank being es-  
sential to the prosperity of the country, we can thrive  
without it, and even in spite of the efforts of its friends  
and advocates to embarrass the business of the country.

The oft repeated assertion that we cannot get along

without a National Bank is being daily refuted by ex-

perience, and the people are beginning to enquire whether

our State banks are not more numerous than is ne-

cessary or safe for the community.

The federal presses in this State, are laboring hard to

excuse their late defeat and to encourage each other not

to despair. There is as much truth in the excuses they

invent for their defeat as there was in their stories of

great changes and reaction and anticipated triumphs, be-

fore the election. It would be a sufficient reply to all

their accusations of unfairness in their opponents to

read them a page from any of their papers, before elec-

tion, and no more. We shrink from no scrutiny

to invite the fullest investigation. If there was fraud

let it be exposed and punished. Let the charges of bri-

bery, corruption and illegal voting rest where they be-

long. Those only are responsible for such acts who

would be guilty of them, or attempt to justify or excuse

them.

A Term of the S. J. Court will be held in this town

next week.

From the Eastern Argus.

We commend to the particular attention of our readers, the following reply of the Hon.

Levi Woodbury, to an invitation of a Com-

mittee of his political friends, to a Public Dinner.

It is the most condensed and unanswerable

refutation of the charges against the Ad-

ministration, that we have seen. The copy was

handed in for publication at so late an hour, that

we have not room for further comments in this

paper.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir.—The undersigned, a Committee selected

for the purpose, by the Democratic Republi-

cans of Portland and its vicinity, have the honor

of tendering you a Public Dinner, at such time

as to you shall be most agreeable.

In attending the duty assigned us, we have

great pleasure in expressing to you in behalf of

our constituents and for ourselves individually,

the high estimation in which your public services

are held, at a time when extraordinary and un-  
warrantable embarrassments have been thrust in your

way of the execution of your official duties,

by men who prefer the ruin of our Republic, to

its safe & successful government by the present

Administration.

We have the honor to be,

With high respect,

Your Ob't Servt,

MARK HARRIS,

PARKER MCCOBB,

RICHARD ODELL,

JOSEPH BURBANK,

IRA CROCKER,

ALBERT WINSLOW,

AUGUSTINE HAINES,

LEMUEL DYER,

WM. EVANS,

JERE. HASKELL,

Portland, Sept. 19, 1838.

—

PORTLAND, Sept. 20th, 1838.

Gentlemen.—I regret that the urgent de-

mands of business, must prevent my acceptance of

your polite invitation to a public dinner with the

Democratic Republicans of Portland and vicinity.

Some of the embarrasments which have

been thrust in the way of the execution of my official duties, are justly, pronounced by you

"extraordinary and remarkable"—since they have consisted of assaults on the administration, sometimes for measures, which it never proposed—sometimes for motives, it never entertained—and often for designs, which it never formed.

I speak of the past and present administrations as one, knowing from my connection with both, their similarity, of principles; and I congratulate you, that those embarrasments are

now so studiously avoided by the exercise of all doubtful powers, should repeatedly be charged with usurpation: that, devoted to the strict construction

of the constitution, which was advocated by Jefferson and Madison in 1798, it should be rashly arraigned for an intention to seize on the

wide power of both the purse and the sword—and that, resisting, as it has done, all unnecessary appropriations, it should be attacked for a want of economy by some of the very persons, who voted not only for those appropriations, but millions more.

That, during the past year, after surmounting the remarkable difficulties of the crisis, and discharging every claim, however large, with promptitude and mostly in specie or a full equivalent, it should be censured for usurpation: that, devoted to the strict construction of the constitution, which was advocated by Jefferson and Madison in 1798, it should be rashly arraigned for an intention to seize on the

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**THE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.**—When some years since, I paid one of my usual visits to the late venerable Professor G.—, I found his lovely and highly accomplished daughter at her work table, on which, among other things, I noticed a book, apparently new, and very neatly bound.

Induced by curiosity, I advanced to take it up, but my lady anticipated my design. My countenance, no doubt, expressed some surprise, for I noticed that she blushed at the suspicion which she had created, and, in her own justification, she handed me the book, with permission to read the title page. It proved to have been originally a blank book, and the title page in the hand writing of her farther, in addition to the permission of reading, I obtained that of copying it. Here it is:—

**UNIVERSITY OF NATURE.**—After Europe has changed its languages “ten times,” the terms of the material revelation are unaltered. Does Africa jubilee in a thousand ruleless languages? Does Asia forsake her venerable tongues? Is America, the modern Babel, forming a new race of languages from the refuse of the old families? Nature changes not her; she owns no authority, she suffers no provincialism in her universal speech. The larks now sing the same song and in the same key as when Adam first turned his enraptured ear to catch the moral. The owl first hooted in B flat, and it still loves the key has ever tickled the death watch; while all the three noted chirps of the cricket have ever been in B since Tubal Cain first heard them in his smithy, or the Israelites in their ash ovens. Never has the buzz of the gnat risen above the second A; nor that of the house fly’s wing sunk below the first F. Sound had at first the same connexion with color as it has now; and the right angle of life’s incidence might as much produce a sound on the first turrets of Cain’s city, as it is now said to do on one of the Pyramids. The tulip, in its first bloom in Noah’s garden, emitted heat four and a half degrees above the atmosphere, as it does at the present day; the stormy petrel as much delighted to sport amongst the first billows which the Indian ocean ever raised as it does now. In the first migration of birds they passed from north to south, and fled over the narrowest parts of the seas, as they will this autumn. The cuckoo and the nightingale first began their song together, analogous to the beginning of our April, in the days of Nimrod. Birds that lived on the flocks and labors of others on every subject which can interest you.

Some centuries ago, a lady was considered highly accomplished if she could read and write. In our day, it is no longer thought praiseworthy if a lady can, it is still so if she reads, not only to pass away a dull hour, or, for fashion’s sake, to be able to say that she has read such a book, but with an earnest desire to improve both her heart and her mind. I am fully convinced that you possess the full desire of doing the latter, and require but some advice and more practice.

Our soul may be compared to a painter, who either copies from others of Nature. In the first place, the ideas of our soul are derived from instruction or reading; in the second, from observation and reflection. Even great painters must commence by copying the masterpieces of others, to practice their hand, their eye, and their judgment, before they ever attempt to produce an original. Those of the second grade can only copy, without ever becoming sufficiently initiated in the art to produce a faultless original.

In this way, the substance of volumes may be reduced to many pages, and, as such, be more useful to yourself. Thus by degrees, you will acquire the facility of expressing, in a clear and elegant manner, your thoughts on any given subject, either in writing, or conversa-

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Try it, then, my child, and you will succeed.

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**LOVE AND MARRIAGE.** A case was recently tried at Rutland, Vermont, in which a Miss Munson recovered \$1425 of Mr. Hastings, for a breach of marriage contract. The curiosity of the thing is that the Vermont judge charged the jury “that no explicit promise was necessary to bind the parties to a marriage continued attentions or intimacy with a female, was as good evidence of intended matrimony as a special contract.” The principles of the case undoubtedly is, that if Hastings did not promise he ought to have done it; and so the law holds him responsible for the non-performance of his duty. A most excellent decision—a most righteous judge—compared with whom Daniel Webster would appear but a common squire. We have no idea of a young fellow dangling about a woman for a year or two without being able to screw his courage to the striking point, and then going off leaving his sweetheart half courted; we hate this everlasting nibble, and never a bite—this beating the bush and never stirring the game—this standing to the rack without touching the corn; it is the crying sin of the age. There is not one girl in twenty can tell whether she is courted or not. No wonder that when Betty Simper’s cousin asked her if Billy Doubtfull was courting her, answered—“I don’t know exactly—he’s sorter courting, and sorter not courting.” We have no doubt that this Hastings is one of these “sorter not” fellows, and most heartily do we rejoice that

the judge has brought him up stading with a \$1425 verdict.

The judge says, “that long continued attentions, or intimacy, is just as good as a regular promise. Now we do not know what would pass for ‘intimacy’ according to the laws of Vermont; but supposing ‘attentions’ to consist in visiting a girl twice a week; and estimate the time wasted by Miss Munson at each visit to be worth a dollar, which is dog cheap, Mr. Hastings has been making a fool of himself fourteen years and some odd weeks.

This decision makes a new era in the law of love, and we doubt not will tend to the promotion of matrimony and sound morality.—

[Utica Democrat.]

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